

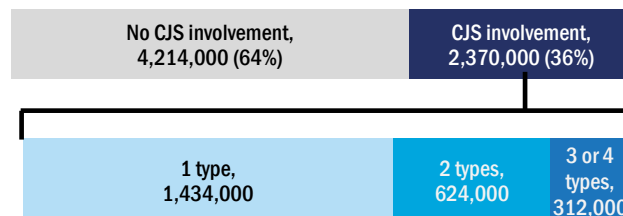
## Criminal Justice System Involvement and Measures of Health among New York City Residents, 2017

A person's involvement in the criminal justice system may take multiple forms, including contact with police and with courts, through incarceration, probation or parole, and through involvement of their family members. Historically, many public policies and practices in the United States (US) have been shaped by racism and discrimination. This has created inequalities in the criminal justice system and other institutions that limit or promote opportunity based on race. For example, the US criminal justice system disproportionately affects Black and Latino/a individuals, their families and their communities.<sup>1</sup> The US incarceration rate is now four times greater than it was in the 1970s and is the highest in the world.<sup>2</sup> In 2017, New York City (NYC) had about 50,000 jail discharges,<sup>3</sup> 19,000 people on parole<sup>4</sup> and 11,000 Stop, Question and Frisk encounters.<sup>5</sup> In 2015, there were an estimated 33,000 children in NYC with a parent who had been incarcerated.<sup>6</sup> Research studies suggest that some types of criminal justice system involvement are associated with poor health outcomes.<sup>7</sup> However, health surveys often do not routinely include people involved in the criminal justice system, and few population-level studies have explored the health of this population. Using data from the 2017 NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) survey, this brief describes the prevalence of select criminal justice system involvement variables among NYC adults by key demographic characteristics and by self-reported physical and mental health and risk behavior. This information can be used to further understand the potential relationship between criminal justice system involvement and health.

### More than one in three adult New Yorkers, or 2.4 million people, have experienced one or more types of criminal justice system involvement

- In 2017, 29% of adult New Yorkers (an estimated 1.9 million people) reported ever being stopped, searched, or questioned by police.
- Nine percent (an estimated 577,000 people) reported ever being physically threatened or abused by police.
- One in ten (an estimated 639,000 people) reported ever being incarcerated or under community supervision.
- Eight percent (an estimated 529,000 people) reported having an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under community supervision in the last five years.

#### Over 2 million adult New Yorkers have experienced one or more types of criminal justice system involvement



Criminal justice system (CJS) involvement refers to four specific types of experiences, including: ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police; ever physically threatened or abused by police; ever incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision; or had an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision in the last five years. This measure does not account for the frequency with which adults experienced each type of involvement. Prevalence estimates are age-adjusted and estimated number of adults are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey, 2017

#### Definition:

**Criminal justice system involvement:** respondents were asked if they had ever been stopped, searched, or questioned by police; physically threatened or abused by police; incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision ("incarcerated or under community supervision" in the text); or had an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision in the last five years ("immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision" in the text).

#### Data Source:

**NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey 2017** is a survey of 2,335 adults aged 18 and older conducted by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in 2017 to assess health and wellness. The SDH survey sample was drawn using both random-digit dialing and address-based sampling, with surveys completed via landline telephone or cell phone interview, web, or pencil-and-paper. Estimates presented here are based on self-reported data, which were weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015 and adjusted for the complex stratified survey design. Data are age-adjusted to the United States 2000 standard population.

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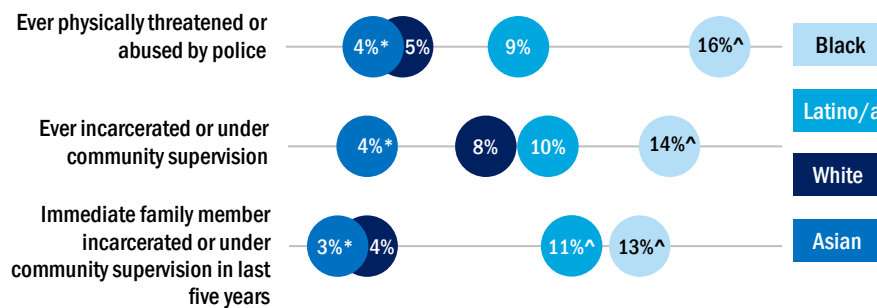
**Acknowledgement:** Wen Qin Deng, MPH

## Black New Yorkers, men, and people with a lower education level and lower income disproportionately bear the burden of criminal justice system involvement in New York City

- Black New Yorkers were almost twice as likely as White New Yorkers to have been incarcerated or under community supervision (14% vs. 8%) and over three times as likely to have ever been physically threatened or abused by police (16% vs. 5%), or to have an immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in the past five years (13% vs. 4%).

### Black New Yorkers are more likely than White New Yorkers to report criminal justice system involvement

Age-adjusted prevalence of criminal justice system involvement among adults by race/ethnicity, \*\* 2017



\*\*White, Black, and Asian race categories exclude Latino/a ethnicity. Latino/a includes Hispanic or Latino/a of any race. ^ Percentage is statistically different from White race/ethnicity ( $p < 0.05$ ). \* Interpret estimate with caution due to small sample size.

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey, 2017

- Men were four times more likely than women to have ever been incarcerated or under community supervision (16% vs. 4%) and two and a half times as likely to have ever been stopped, searched, or questioned (43% vs. 17%), or ever been physically threatened or abused by police (14% vs. 5%).
- New Yorkers without higher education (those who only completed high school and those without a high school degree) were over twice as likely as people who completed college to have ever been physically threatened or abused by police (11% and 14% vs. 5%, respectively), incarcerated or under community supervision (14% and 17% vs. 5%, respectively), or to have an immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in the past five years (10% and 13% vs. 5%, respectively).
- Low income New Yorkers (with household incomes less than 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL)) were more likely than those with household incomes at or above 200% FPL to have ever been stopped, searched, or questioned (34% vs. 26%) and nearly twice as likely to have ever been physically threatened or abused by police (12% vs. 7%).
- US-born New Yorkers were more likely than those born outside the US to have been physically threatened by police (10% vs. 7%), twice as likely to have ever been stopped, searched, or questioned by police (38% vs. 18%) or incarcerated or under community supervision (12% vs. 6%), and almost three times as likely to have an immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in the past five years (11% vs. 4%).

#### Definitions:

**Race and ethnicity:** For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes persons of Hispanic or Latino/a origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino/a?" and regardless of reported race. Black, White, and Asian race categories exclude those who identified as Latino/a.

**Poor physical health** is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which physical health was not good.

**Poor mental health** is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which mental health was not good.

**Frequent activity limitation** is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which poor physical or mental health prevented the respondent from doing daily activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation.

**Binge drinking** is defined as consuming at least 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days.

#### References:

1. The Sentencing Project. Report to the United Nations on Racial Disparities in the United States Criminal Justice System; 2018.
2. National Research Council. The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2014.
3. New York City Department of Correction. NYC Department of Correction at a Glance: Information for entire FY 2018.
4. New York State Corrections and Community Supervision. Community Supervision Legislative Report, 2017.
5. New York City Police Department. Crime and Enforcement Activity in New York City: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2017.
6. Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; 2015.
7. Cloud D, Vera Institute of Justice. On Life Support: Public Health in the Age of Mass Incarceration; 2014.

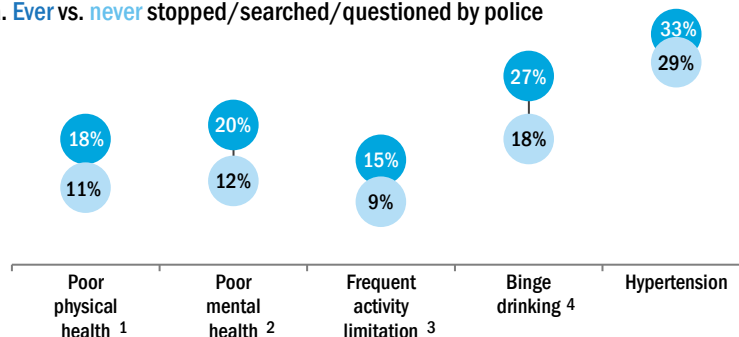
## New York City adults with criminal justice system involvement report poorer health

- In 2017, NYC adults who were ever incarcerated or under community supervision were more likely than those who were not to report fair or poor health (28% vs. 18%); people who had an immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in the past five years were also more likely to report fair or poor health than those who did not (29% vs. 19%).
- Poor physical health was reported almost twice as often by people ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police (18% vs. 11%) and more than twice as often by people physically abused or threatened by police (29% vs. 12%), compared with those who never were.
- People ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police were more likely to report poor mental health (20% vs. 12%), frequent activity limitation (15% vs. 9%), and binge drinking (27% vs. 18%) than those who never were.
- People ever physically threatened or abused by police reported poor mental health (27% vs. 14%) and frequent activity limitation (22% vs. 10%) twice as often as people who were not. They were also more likely to report hypertension (39% vs. 30%) than people never physically threatened or abused by police.
- Similarly, people who were ever incarcerated or under community supervision were twice as likely to report poor mental health (27% vs. 13%) and frequent activity limitation (19% vs. 10%) and more likely to report binge drinking (31% vs. 20%) than people never incarcerated or under community supervision.
- NYC adults ever incarcerated or under community supervision were less likely to have health insurance coverage than those who had never been incarcerated or under community supervision (82% vs. 90%).

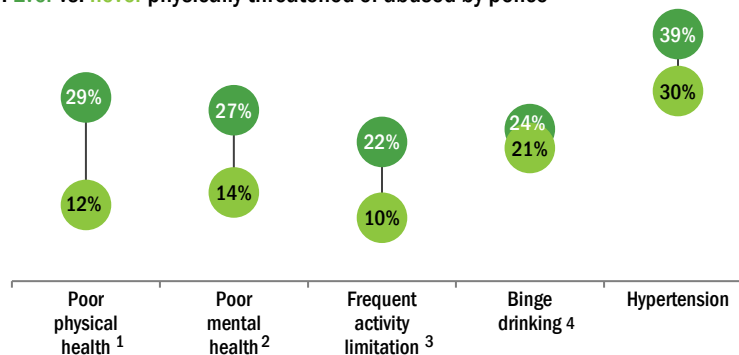
**Adults who ever experienced criminal justice system involvement were more likely to report poor health, activity limitation, and binge drinking than those who never did**

Age-adjusted prevalence of conditions by type of criminal justice system involvement, New York City, 2017

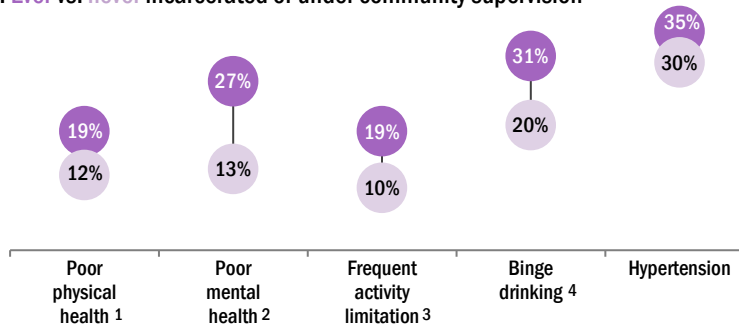
### a. Ever vs. never stopped/searched/questioned by police



### b. Ever vs. never physically threatened or abused by police



### c. Ever vs. never incarcerated or under community supervision



<sup>1</sup> 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which physical health was not good. <sup>2</sup> 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which mental health was not good. <sup>3</sup> 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which poor physical or mental health prevented the respondent from doing daily activities. <sup>4</sup> Consuming at least 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) alcoholic drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days.

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey, 2017

**Suggested citation:** Zweig KC, Baquero M, Meropol SB, Vasan A. Criminal Justice System Involvement and Measures of Health among New York City Residents, 2017. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: Epi Data Brief 109; June 2019.

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# Epi Data Tables

June 2019, No. 109

## Criminal Justice System Involvement and Measures of Health among New York City Residents, 2017

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### Data Sources

**Data Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey** is a survey of 2,335 adults aged 18 and older conducted by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in 2017 to assess health and wellness. The SDH survey sample was drawn using both random-digit dialing and address-based sampling, with surveys completed via landline telephone or cell phone interview, web, or pencil-and-paper. Estimates presented here are based on self-reported data, which were weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015 and adjusted for the complex stratified survey design. Data are age-adjusted to the United States 2000 standard population.

**Table 1. Prevalence of reported criminal justice system involvement by the number of types experienced among New York City adults, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Among all				Among those who have experienced any criminal justice system involvement		
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Weighted N	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval
<b>No criminal justice system involvement</b>	64.3	61.5	67.0	4,214,000	--	--	--
<b>1 type of criminal justice system involvement</b>	21.6	19.4	24	1,434,000	62.1	57.5	66.5
<b>2 types of criminal justice system involvement</b>	9.4	7.8	11.3	624,000	25.9	22.0	30.3
<b>3 or 4 types of criminal justice system involvement</b>	4.7	3.5	6.2	312,000	12.0	9.2	15.4

Criminal justice system involvement refers to four specific types of experiences, including: ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police; ever physically threatened or abused by police; ever incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision; or had an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision in the last five years. Denominator includes respondents who answered at least one of the criminal justice system involvement questions.

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Population estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand.

**Table 2. Prevalence of reported criminal justice system involvement among New York City adults, 2017**

*Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.*

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Weighted N
<b>Ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police</b>	29.3	26.8	32.0	1,941,000
<b>Ever physically threatened or abused by police</b>	8.7	7.2	10.6	577,000
<b>Ever incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision</b>	9.6	7.9	11.5	639,000
<b>Immediate family member incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision in last 5 years</b>	8.2	6.7	9.9	529,000

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Population estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand.

**Table 3. Prevalence of reported criminal justice system involvement among New York City adults by demographic characteristics, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police				Ever physically threatened or abused by police				Ever incarcerated or under community supervision				Immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in last five years			
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	43.3	39.0	47.6	<0.001	13.5 <sup>U</sup>	10.8	16.8	<0.001	16.2	13.1	19.8	<0.001	7.2	5.2	9.8	0.247
Female	17.2	14.7	20.2	Ref.	4.6	3.1	6.7	Ref.	4.0	2.8	5.7	Ref.	9.0	7.1	11.3	Ref.
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>																
White	31.2	27.1	35.6	Ref.	5.2	3.5	7.5	Ref.	8.1	5.5	11.6	Ref.	3.5 <sup>U</sup>	2.2	5.5	Ref.
Black	33.4	27.9	39.4	0.546	16.3	11.7	22.2	<0.001	14.2	10.0	19.8	0.035	12.8	9.2	17.6	<0.001
Latino	29.7	25.1	34.8	0.657	8.7	5.9	12.6	0.072	10.0	7.2	13.7	0.387	11.1	8.1	15.0	<0.001
Asian	14.9	10.5	20.7	<0.001	3.8 *	1.7	8.2	0.441	4.3 *	2.1	8.8	0.091	3.1 *	1.3	7.1	0.783
Other	34.2 *	22.2	48.6	0.677	30.8 *	21.5	41.9	<0.001	22.9 *	12.7	37.7	0.024	27.7 *	17.0	41.8	<0.001
<b>Education</b>																
Less than high school graduate	28.1	21.1	36.4	0.342	14.1	8.9	21.4	0.003	17.0	11.6	24.1	<0.001	12.8	8.3	19.3	0.009
High school graduate	26.5 <sup>D</sup>	21.1	32.7	0.099	10.7	7.3	15.3	0.005	13.7	9.6	19.1	0.001	10.2	6.9	14.7	0.023
Some college	33.9	28.3	39.9	0.653	10.4	6.9	15.4	0.009	10.2	6.7	15.2	0.022	8.2	5.5	12.2	0.119
College graduate	32.3	28.7	36.2	Ref.	4.6	3.3	6.3	Ref.	5.0	3.6	6.9	Ref.	5.3	3.7	7.4	Ref.
<b>Employment Status</b>																
Employed	31.2	27.8	34.8	Ref.	7.4	5.8	9.5	Ref.	9.2	7.1	11.8	Ref.	8.0	5.9	10.8	Ref.
Unemployed	37.4	29.7	45.8	0.166	11.0	6.4	18.2	0.246	12.3	7.8	18.9	0.305	8.4	4.6	14.6	0.887
Not in labor force	24.3	19.0	30.6	0.047	12.0	7.6	18.4	0.111	11.7	7.8	17.3	0.345	9.2	6.4	13.1	0.557
<b>Household Poverty</b>																
<200% FPL	25.5 <sup>U</sup>	21.3	30.3	0.005	11.7	8.5	15.8	0.028	11.3	8.4	14.9	0.152	10.4	7.8	13.7	0.059
≥200% FPL	33.9	30.3	37.7	Ref.	7.1	5.4	9.2	Ref.	8.4	6.3	11.1	Ref.	7.0	5.3	9.2	Ref.
<b>Place of Birth</b>																
United States born	37.5 <sup>U</sup>	34.0	41.1	<0.001	10.4	8.2	13.1	0.039	11.8	9.4	14.7	0.002	11.0	8.9	13.5	<0.001
Born outside the United States	18.4	15.2	22.1	Ref.	6.8	4.7	9.6	Ref.	6.4	4.6	8.9	Ref.	4.4	2.8	6.7	Ref.

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question “Are you Hispanic or Latino?” and regardless of reported race. Black, White, Asian, and Other racialized categories exclude those who identified as Latino.

\* Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is less than 50, or the 95% Confidence Interval half width is greater than ten, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

± Measure of statistical significance of t-test. Bold p-values indicate statistical significant difference from the reference group.

Ref. : Reference group

D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down.

U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up.



**Table 4a. Prevalence of health characteristics and insurance status by ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police among New York City adults, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police			Never stopped, searched, or questioned by police			
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±
Fair or poor general health	20.0	16.1	24.6	17.8	15.5	20.5	0.393
Poor physical health <sup>1</sup>	17.5 <sup>U</sup>	13.7	22.2	11.0	9.2	13.0	<b>0.006</b>
Poor mental health <sup>2</sup>	20.4	16.2	25.3	11.9	9.8	14.5	<b>0.001</b>
Frequent activity limitation <sup>3</sup>	14.5 <sup>U</sup>	11.2	18.8	8.9	7.3	10.9	<b>0.008</b>
Binge drinking <sup>4</sup>	27.4	23.0	32.3	17.9	15.4	20.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Hypertension	33.2	28.5	38.2	29.3	26.8	32.0	0.166
Diabetes	10.0	7.3	13.5	12.7	10.7	15.0	0.159
Insured	88.0	84.0	91.0	89.3	87.0	91.3	0.509

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

± Measure of statistical significance of t-test. Bold p-values indicate statistical significant difference from the reference group.

<sup>1</sup> Poor physical health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which physical health was not good.

<sup>2</sup> Poor mental health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which mental health was not good.

<sup>3</sup> Frequent activity limitation is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which poor physical or mental health prevented the respondent from doing daily activities.

<sup>4</sup> Binge drinking is defined as consuming at least 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days.

<sup>U</sup> When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up.



**Table 4b. Prevalence of health characteristics and insurance status by ever physically threatened or abused by police among New York City adults, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Ever physically threatened or abused by police				Never physically threatened or abused by police			
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval		Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±
Fair or poor general health	26.7	18.6	36.6		18.3	16.2	20.7	0.079
Poor physical health <sup>1</sup>	29.4	21.1	39.4		11.8	10.1	13.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Poor mental health <sup>2</sup>	26.7	18.7	36.5		13.5 <sup>U</sup>	11.5	15.9	<b>0.005</b>
Frequent activity limitation <sup>3</sup>	22.3	15.0	31.9		9.9	8.2	11.8	<b>0.005</b>
Binge drinking <sup>4</sup>	24.0	17.0	32.7		20.7	18.3	23.2	0.433
Hypertension	38.6	30.7	47.1		29.8	27.5	32.3	<b>0.046</b>
Diabetes	14.6	8.8	23.4		11.9	10.2	13.8	0.464
Insured	87.6	81.4	91.9		88.9	86.7	90.7	0.641

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

± Measure of statistical significance of t-test. Bold p-values indicate statistical significant difference from the reference group.

<sup>1</sup> Poor physical health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which physical health was not good.

<sup>2</sup> Poor mental health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which mental health was not good.

<sup>3</sup> Frequent activity limitation is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which poor physical or mental health prevented the respondent from doing daily activities.

<sup>4</sup> Binge drinking is defined as consuming at least 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days.

U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up.

**Table 4c. Prevalence of health characteristics and insurance status by ever incarcerated among New York City adults, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Ever incarcerated or under community supervision			Never incarcerated or under community supervision			
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±
Fair or poor general health	28.4	20.6	37.9	17.9	15.8	20.3	<b>0.022</b>
Poor physical health <sup>1</sup>	19.5 <sup>D</sup>	13.3	27.6	12.1	10.4	14.1	0.051
Poor mental health <sup>2</sup>	26.7	18.8	36.3	12.9	10.9	15.1	<b>0.003</b>
Frequent activity limitation <sup>3</sup>	19.1	12.9	27.2	9.7	8.1	11.7	<b>0.013</b>
Binge drinking <sup>4</sup>	30.5 <sup>U</sup>	22.0	40.7	20.0	17.7	22.5	<b>0.034</b>
Hypertension	34.6	26.1	44.2	29.9	27.5	32.4	0.325
Diabetes	14.0	8.5	22.2	11.5 <sup>U</sup>	9.9	13.4	0.484
Insured	81.9	73.5	88.1	89.6	87.5	91.4	<b>0.045</b>

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

± Measure of statistical significance of t-test. Bold p-values indicate statistical significant difference from the

<sup>1</sup> Poor physical health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which physical health was not good.

<sup>2</sup> Poor mental health is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which mental health was not good.

<sup>3</sup> Frequent activity limitation is defined as reporting 14 or more days in the last 30 days in which poor physical or mental health prevented the respondent from doing daily activities.

<sup>4</sup> Binge drinking is defined as consuming at least 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) drinks on a single occasion in the last 30 days.

D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down.

U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up.

**Table 4d. Prevalence of health characteristics and insurance status by family member incarcerated in last five years among New York City adults, 2017**

Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Survey, 2017. SDH Survey included adults with landline phones and adults who can be reached by cell phone, as well as adults reached through Address Based Sampling.

Data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey 2015, and age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population.

	Immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in last five years			No immediate family member incarcerated or under community supervision in last five years			
	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Prevalence	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	p-value ±
Fair or poor general health	28.7	21.0	37.8	18.8	16.6	21.3	<b>0.028</b>
Poor physical health <sup>1</sup>	18.2	11.7	27.4	12.9	11.0	15.0	0.191
Poor mental health <sup>2</sup>	20.5 <sup>U</sup>	14.3	28.6	13.9	11.8	16.4	0.087
Frequent activity limitation <sup>3</sup>	15.8	10.3	23.4	10.5 <sup>U</sup>	8.8	12.6	0.132
Binge drinking <sup>4</sup>	28.0	20.0	37.7	20.6	18.3	23.1	0.116
Hypertension	34.9	27.5	43.1	30.3	27.9	32.8	0.272
Diabetes	15.2	9.8	22.9	12.0	10.3	14.1	0.359
Insured	89.2	81.7	93.9	88.8	86.6	90.6	0.886

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate imprecision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

± Measure of statistical significance of t-test. Bold p-values indicate statistical significant difference from the reference

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U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up.